NUMB. LXXXV.] THE MARCH 8, 1788.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1788. [VOL. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

Waſhington County, February 14, 1788.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to non-reſident proprietors of lands lying and being in the county of Waſhington, that if they, or ſome perſon in their behalf, do not appear and pay unto Andrew Swearingen, treaſurer, living in Waſhington, the full amount of the outſtanding taxes hereafter mentioned, together with the additional charges thereon, before the firſt Monday in July next, their lands will be ſold, or ſo much of them as will be ſufficient to pay the taxes and charges thereon, agreeable to law, for the year 1787.

JAMES M'CREADY,]
JAMES BRADFORD,] Commiſſioners.

	acres	L.	S.	D.
Joſiah Anthony	400		7	6
James Bray	400		7	6
Richard Bable	400		7	6
Bryan Bruan	400		7	6
Joſeph Brown	400		7	6
Joſiah Coats	400		7	6
Samuel Coats	400		7	6
Myles or MorrisFiſher	400		7	6
Rebecca Gray	400		7	6
Clement Humphrey	400		7	6
Joſiah Hughes	400		7	6
David Lewis	400		7	6
Joſeph Paſkell	400		7	6
Stephen Paſkell	400		7	6
Samuel Razor	400		7	6
Thomas Rightbright	400		7	6
Thomas Roach	400		7	6
Chriſtopher Sellers	400		7	6
Philip Summers	400		7	6
Joſiah Thomas	400		7	6
Iſaac Warton	400		7	6
Charles Warton	400		7	6
On the waters of Ten Mile and Wheling.				
James [illegible]erſon	400		7	6
Daniel M'Pherſon	400		7	6
George Leeper	400		7	6
William Campbell	400		7	6
James Martin	400		7	6
Hugh Martin	400		7	6
Patrick Campbell	400		7	6
James Gray	400		7	6
Robert Gray	400		7	6
John Gibſon	400		7	6
George Douglaſs	400		7	6
John Forſyth	400		7	6
William Morrice	400		7	6
Samuel Douglaſs	400		7	6
Samuel M'Clean	400		7	6
James M'Lean	400		7	6
On the waters of Dunkard, Wheling, and Fiſh creek.				
James Wright	400		7	6
James Burrell	400		7	6
Levi Adams	400		7	6
Morris Kennedy	400		7	6
Benjamin Morgan	400		7	6
Stephen Paſkell, ſen.	400		7	6
Joſeph Anthony	400		7	6
On the waters of Ten Mile and Wheling.				
Philip Peters	400		7	6
Richard Tomkins	400		7	6
Thomas Maſon	400		7	6
Auguſtine Phillesgar	400		7	6
Henry Smeit	400		7	6
Peter Duffield	400		7	6
James Kite	400		7	6
John Hynes	400		7	6
Edward Shingle	400		7	6
Abraham Oldman	400		7	6
Phillip Whitely	400		7	6
Patrick M'Knight	400		7	6
Jeremiah Ord	400		7	6
[illegible]s Kurth	400		7	6
[illegible]than Still	400		7	6
[illegible]ron Williams or Wilſon	400		7	6
James Lovemore	400		7	6
William Parram	400		7	6
Jacob Luttmore	400		7	6
[illegible]reſhing Floor, the name of the tract	400		7	6
On the waters of Fiſh creek.				

	acres		L.	S.	D.
Jeremiah Fiſher	400			7	6
Abraham Roberts	400			7	6
Frederick Haylor	400			7	6
Joſeph Hillburn	400			7	6
Thomas Paſkell	400			7	6
Peter Deal	400			7	6
On Dunkard waters.					
Caleb Brown	180			6	4
James Fulton	300			13	3
John Forgey	200			5	6
John *Hill*	150			5	6
Robert Kenneday	400			14	2
Jacob Neeſley	300			19	4
Iſaac Pearce	300			13	4
Joſeph Tarrance	300			13	3
Thomas *Rogers*	300			10	7
Jeremiah Simpſon	300			10	7
Matthew Winton	200			7	2
Lying and ſituate in Smith Townſhip.					
Sarah Vowell	300	*Racoon*		10	
John Crips Vowell	200	ditto		6	8
Thomas Vowell, ſen.	300	ditto		10	
John *Purden*	300	Fairblanes run		10	
James Wilſon	200	Ohio river		6	8
John David	300	Flagherties run		10	
Thomas Vowell, jun.	300	ditto		10	
Mary Marſhall	300	ditto		10	
David Duncan	300	ditto		10	
Ebene[illegible]er Vowel	300	Drains Logſtown		7	
David *Hoggin*	200	Crooked run		6	8
Thomas Caſtears	200	*Moon* run		6	8
William Spence	400	ditto		13	4
William Marſhell	400	ditto		13	4
Andrew Spence	300	ditto		10	
William Engliſh	400	Duck run		13	4
Margaret Marſhel	300	ditto		10	
Ann *Marſhel*	300	ditto		6	8
John Ward	191			6	8
John Valle	219			7	8
John *Morgan*	364			12	
Francis Baron de Be len Bartholf	407			13	4
Robert Irvin	230			7	10
John Wentzee	306			7	2
Narrows and Thorn's run drains of Ohio.					
Hanover Townſhip.					
John Maſon	289	T. run		9	
James *Moore*	80	Racoon		5	
George Gibſon	600	ditto		17	6
Samuel Boyd	300			6	3
Abraham Kilpatrick	400	Racoon		12	6
William Redick	300	ditto		6	6
William Thompſon	200	ditto		4	2
John Neilſon	400	Service		9	4
John Douglaſs	170	ditto		3	8
Michael Criſloe	300	Ohio		12	6
Robert Rutherford	1000	Mill creek	1	12	6
Iame Miller	300	King's creek		9	
Matthias Hook	800	Mill creek and S.		19	3
Zacharias Davis	300			6	6
Daniel Curry	400			12	6
Edward Ioy	200			4	2
William Wilſon	150	Travice		2	6
Mathew Vanleer	300	*Hermon's* creek		9	5
Edward *Hatfield*	200	ditto		4	2
Michael Steel	250			5	4
Martha Davis	400			8	4
Peter Demas	200	Travis		6	3
Nathan Dungan	170	ditto		6	3
Joſeph Carrel	400	King's creek		16	8
Magneſs Tate	800	Travis	1	5	
Oliver *M'Cormick*	400			8	4
William Forſyth	400	King's creek		16	8
Samuel Johnſon	300			9	5
John *Mackey*	300			6	3
Nathl. Clark, exr.	200			6	3
Taylor Carrel	300	King's creek		9	5
Andrew Linn	300			9	5
Robinſons Townſhip.					
Robert Bell, captain	400	*Montures*		11	8
Peden Cook	600	R. and Racoon	1	10	6
Charles Clark	300	Flagherty's		8	9
Callender's heirs	1600	*Racoon*	2	12	6
Cooper's heirs	400	Moutours		11	8

	acres		L.	S.	D.
Duncan & Purvience	600	Montours		17	6
John Dawſon	400	Racoon		11	8
John Douſman	600	Logſtown		17	6
Fowler's heirs	400	Flaherties		11	8
John Gilcreeſe	300	Robinſons		15	3
Seth Greer	300	Racoon		8	9
General Irvin	1200	ditto	4	7	6
Inman's heirs	300	Flagherties		12	6
John Kilcreeſe	300	Robinſons		8	9
Adam Logan	200	ditto		5	
James Morriſon	570	Montures		16	8
Alexander M'Curdy	300	Chartiers		8	9
M'Adoo John	246	Montures		5	10
William Morriſon	300	Racoon		8	9
Andrew *Mitchell*	275	*Montures*		8	7
William Newell	400	ditto		11	8
Abraham Newell	170	ditto		5	2
John Perry	300	ditto		18	
Roſs, in Pitt	400	ditto		5	10
Major Richeſon	700	*Robinſons*	1	10	
John Hervey	300	ditto		18	
Robinſon or Smith's heirs	400	Logſtown		9	
John Swearingen	400	*Montures*		11	8
Slough, in Lancaſter	300	Ohio		18	
Smith's heirs	400	*Racoon*		11	8
Charles Sims	3000	ditto	4	3	4
Sam. Stewart, col.	500		1	5	7
Major Smallman	300	Flagherty's		8	9
Joſeph Tumbleſtone	400	Racoon		11	8
Thompſon's heirs	300	ditto		9	
And Thompſons hrs.	200	ditto		5	10
John Tompkins	300	ditto		8	9
Rob. Witherington	900	ditto	3	5	
Samuel Winley or Doctor Morgan	300	*Montures*		18	
Green Townſhip,					
John *M'Mahen*	300	Crooked run		10	4
Thomas *Ramſey*	400	Dunkard		14	8
Samuel Upthegrove	800	ditto	1	7	6
Geo. Wilſon's heirs	300	ditto		10	4
Andrew *Porter*	700	ditto & Wheling	1	3	
Andrew Ellicot	400	Dunkard		6	
John Watmore	380	Whitely		4	7
Daniel Watmore	400	ditto		4	8
Hopewell Townſhip.					
Cambers & Hoge	400	*Hermons* creek		12	6
Robert Higgins	350			17	6
John Merriman	150	Croſs creek		9	5
Hugh M'Conkey	150	ditto		9	5
James Randles	200	ditto		10	
Abſolom Wells	400	ditto	1	5	
Alexander Young	400	Buffaloe		9	5
Dickinſon Townſhip.					
Daniel *M'Dermot*	150	*Monongahela*		8	4
Daniel *M'Dermot*, jun.	300	*Street* run		12	6
Robert Craighead	200	*Peters* creek		6	4
Mr. Adams, in *Pitt*	150	*Peters* creek		5	
Mr. Chriſtie	200	Chartiers		9	6
Benjamin Stiles	200	*Morgan* T.		10	

From the COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE.

The PROSTITUTE.

A Fragment.

I HAVE neither eat nor drank for two days; nor have I laid my head upon a pillow for a week; and I am drenched with the ſnow that fall upon my almoſt naked body; my limbs are almoſt numbed with cold; O, relieve me, for heaven's ſake!

Theſe words, reſpirated with tremulous ſound, and broken accent, cloſed with a ſigh the moſt piteous.

They iſſued from a creature crouched up againſt a door; a female who had taken ſhelter from the inclemency of the night, under the penthouſe of a ſhop.

The voice of ſorrow, though feeble, inſinuates

its prayers, or whether with the sobriety of plaintive music; I felt mine in perfect unison; every nerve vibrated; I had pulled the door, and was going back, when that cautious old virgin Prudence said, soon.

Turning from the object who accosted me, charity stood still in front; she laid her hand upon my breast, and put the following interrogatories to me:

Have you a wife? a sister? a daughter? a female relation? or a female friend?

If you have not, remember you had a mother! remember you are a man!

While charity thus urged my feelings, I involuntarily returned to the spot where the unhappy girl lay. There charity held me fast, and Prudence stepped to the other side of the street, to assist a drunken old debauchee, in calling a watchman to escort him home.

The girl before me was an object demanding assistance from five out of the seven works of mercy; she was hungry, thirsty, naked, sick, and a stranger.

A short conversation discovered she was the daughter of an old friend.

It had been the father's misfortune to spend his patrimony in the service of one who paid him with promises.

Disappointment broke his heart; grief deprived his widow of life, and seduction robbed his daughter of her virtue.

She is a child that providence has thrown in my way, and must not be neglected.

Profession she had none, or, if she had, she wanted what the world calls character; or rather that she has the worst character in the world---she is unfortunate.

Essay on the consequences of emitting paper money; on the necessity and advantages of encouraging the American manufactures; on the beneficial effects of an alteration in the present mode of taxation, &c. In a series of letters. Written in North Carolina.

LETTER III.

On frugality and industry; in old nations, it is wise and politic to encourage luxury in dress; this conduct folly and madness in America: expences of the poor in England and France; fallacy of the idea that it is better to consume foreign goods than American, as the former are cheaper.

To the Freemen inhabitants of the United States

Friends and fellow citizens,

(Continued from our last.)

IN all cases it is more easy to complain, than to point out the means of redress. It is also more easy to give wholesome advice, than to adopt proper remedies. It is a downward, easy path that leads to ruin: but it is a rough and uphill road which leads to prosperity. Every amendment is at first unpalateable. For this reason, I shall recommend with indifference, what is likely to be followed with reluctance.

We complain in general, that money is scarce. We are mistaken about facts: for the thing alledged is not altogether true. Pride, or the force of habit, prevents us from discovering the truth. There is no country in which money may be acquired with more ease than in America; and every man has it who has any right to expect it, except in cases where government interferes. But most of us ought not to have any money: we have not deserved it: for we have expended more money since the peace, than we have gained: whence it is, that we neither have money nor any kind of marketable property, by which we can pay our debts; no man or body of men can have either, whose expences exceed their income. There is a certain and plain process by which our complaints may be relieved: the bad effects of indolence and luxury must be cured by diligence and economy; and the whole of our debts may be discharged in a few years by industry and frugality. Which are we likely to obtain money by such means? No man can attend to the prevailing conduct of the Americans without expressing his fear that the period is very distant. Instead of finding general proofs of industry, economy, temperance, and other republican virtues, he sees a nation that is more luxurious, more indolent, more extravagant, than any other people on the face of the earth. In drawing this figure I may be charged with high colouring; but the reader is requested to examine the original, and if he finds us the most luxuriant and improvident of all nations, he will certainly admit that some restraints might help to increase the quantity of money among us, or might prevent the occasion for it.

Every empire under the sun is supposed to be independent of any other: that is to say, the subjects of every empire are supposed to enjoy a mutual as well as political independence. It is presumed that they clothe and feed themselves. This, in former times, was almost the case in all countries: but the introduction of commerce has produced many seeming variations from the rule. Industrious nations which have more provisions or clothing of any particular quality, than are necessary for their own consumption, send them abroad to be exchanged for money, or for some other kind of clothing or provisions which they like better, or which they cannot prepare with the same ease: but still their exports and their imports are nearly equal: and the quantity of imported goods consumed by every nation, bears a very small proportion to what they consume of their own manufacture. This is true even of the Spaniards, tho' national pride or indolence seems to furnish them as an exception to this rule. They depend on other nations for many important manufactures. The consequence is obvious. Though they possess the rich mines of Peru and Mexico, they are, by neglecting useful manufactures become a poor nation; and are every year decreasing in numbers and strength.

We observe that most other nations maintain a kind of barter or exchange of manufactures with one another: but still the great body of the inhabitants, rich and poor, are clothed in the manufactures of their own country. Is this the case in the united states? With us the master and his slave, the farmer, the mechanic, and merchant, are all clothed from head to foot in foreign manufactures: this is not because we have not got hemp, flax, and cotton sufficient: there is no country where those articles are produced with less trouble: nor is there any difficulty in procuring wool. But our imports are not confined to clothing. No small share of our furniture is of British manufacture. Saws, hammers, hoes, and axes, are also imported, as if the wolf had made war against our iron as well as against our sheep. In every small town we are cherished with Irish butter and beef, and with British ale, porter, and cheese, as if the country did not produce hops, barley or black cattle. Left absurdity should not go on it's legs, and folly ride the great horse, we make large importations of hazle and oak sprouts, under the name of walking canes. Surely there is no scarcity of wood among us: but our sticks are not foreign. In excuse for all those follies we are told, that a man has a right to all the comforts of life which he can pay for. This may be true: but he has no right to use the luxuries of life which he cannot pay for: and it may be questioned, whether he has a right to give examples and introduce follies, that may prove ruinous to his fellow citizens. Under the head of luxuries we may safely include every imported article, because this country certainly produces all the necessaries of life. It is hardly requisite to visit a large town in order to tell whether the luxury of dress has become an offence against decency, as well as a sure road to bankruptcy. In this remark, no particular reference is made to the dress of either sex: for they are equally attentive to the privilege of being in fashion. It is true, that some doubts have arisen concerning the meaning of the word fashion. In most countries, fashion in dress is understood to mean the form and quality of clothing, which is used by the most respectable inhabitants, or by the great majority of the nation. From late observations, we are taught to suspect that the word has a different meaning in the united states. Among us, a person is understood to be in present fashion, who is rigged off with something that has not been seen or heard of before in the state. On this principle it is, that we have seen new forms of head dress, like bullets in a pop gun, kick one another out so fast, that we could hardly learn their names as they passed in review. Perhaps we shall be told, that an American is not in fashion who dresses like other Americans: he must dress as they do in London. If they change their clothes once in the month, so must we. If they wear buttons of the size of a saucer, in the form of a hexigon or a square, so must we. What a pity is that fashions should wear out in London before they can arrive at New-York or Philadelphia! If there was a glass in the moon, we might catch the fashions as they rise. How does it fare with nations who have no change in the fashion of their clothes? Have the women in those countries fewer charms, or have the men less discretion, than we have, who are subject to weekly revolutions? Surely the whim of this day has not more intrinsic beauty than the whim of yesterday. In old nations where manufactures flourish, and where wealth is unequally distributed, some of the inhabitants being exceedingly rich, and the great body of them miserably poor, it is wise in the government to encourage luxury and caprice in dress. By this means the wealth of the rich circulates through the hands of the manufacturing poor. But our situation being entirely the reverse of theirs, what is sound policy in those countries, must be folly and madness among us. When we encourage luxury it must be to enrich another nation, and to make our own citizens poor. Can there be a greater treason committed against the [illegible]. The Chinese and Japanese, great, politic, and [illegible] nations, are distinguished by a national dress. [illegible] Dutch, tho' they are surrounded by nations [illegible] as changeable as the moon, have submitted to little variation in dress for two hundred years. The [illegible] mence does not, like that of France and England, depend on their manufactures: and nothing but a rigid economy could make them respectable. Nothing but necessity can justify us in the use of any foreign manufacture. Doubtless the word necessity is very ambiguous. Most people contend that whatever they possess necessary, provided they can barely discover the use of it. We have seen the daughter of a labouring mechanic pay her afternoon's visit, dressed out in more lace, ribands, gauze, and silk, than her father could have earned in twelve months in any part of Europe. Were those things necessary? We have seen a young buck, the son of a planter, who scarcely sold one hogshead of tobacco in the year, on his way to quarter races, fitted out for the sake of propriety, with white silk stockings under his boots, a pair of durable black silk breeches, and more silver on his saddle and bridle, than the value of his father's estate if his debts were paid. These were a few of his necessaries. It is very observable, that in other countries, people who live by their industry, and are obliged to pay their debts, do not find such things necessary. It is alledged in England, the food, raiment and other necessaries of a labouring man, cost him about 7l 10s. sterling: deduct a moderate allowance for food, fuel and house-rent, how much will remain for clothes? The Mareschal de Vauban, considering what taxes may be paid by a labouring man in France, estimates his annual expence in clothing, at somewhat less than forty shillings of our money: this includes the clothing for himself, his wife, and two children. It may be noted that half of the subjects both in France and England, come within the foregoing predicament: they are either mechanics or day-labourers. Compare their expence with ours, in the article of dress; and it must be admitted that an epidemic madness has laid hold of us.

It is alledged, that the citizens of the united states have contracted debts within the last three years, with the subjects of Great Britain, to the amount of nearly six millions of dollars; consequently our estates are mortgaged for that sum. Painful sensations must arise to every man who loves his country, from the prospect of such beginnings. Thus it was that Corsica was mortgaged to the more industrious citizens of Genoa, for silks and velvets; and it was afterwards sold to a foreign power.

We are told in excuse for imported luxuries, that we buy goods cheaper than we can make them; and that he earns more in his tobacco or corn field, than he could earn at a loom, or by other manufactures. These positions are fallacious and ill founded. Both experiment and calculation prove them false. During the war goods were dear, and we did not run into debt: for we bought few, manufactured some, and were frugal. Since the peace, goods have been cheap, and we have nearly become bankrupts. It appears that our earnings in the field have not been equal to the price of the goods that we have consumed. Every domestic manufacture is cheaper than a foreign one, for this plain reason; by the first nothing is left to the country; by the other the whole value is lost; it is carried away never to return. It is perfectly indifferent to this state, to or the united states, what may be the price of domestic manufactures, because that price remains in the country. Every man is supposed to be employed in some profession: he is a mechanic, &c. or he is employed in raising provisions for those who are. In Great Britain, the farmers are to the manufacturers as four to three. In this state, [North Carolina] where provisions are more easily raised, the number may be equal, because the labour of one man in the field is more than sufficient for the nourishment of two. Let the manufacturer demand what he pleases for the produce of his labour, the farmer can easily settle the account by selling his provisions accordingly. The annual consumption of goods in this state has been estimated at a million, or rather a million two hundred thousand dollars. What is the result? One million two hundred thousand dollars in specie, or produce to that value, have been sent out of the state, and we are so much the poorer. Suppose the whole of those goods had been manufactured within the state, or a sufficient quantity for our consumption, and that they had cost the consumers, or been valued at two millions of dollars; would the citizens of this state have lost eight hundred thousand dollars by this difference in price? The very reverse of this would have happened. They would have gained, or they would have saved one million two hundred thousand dollars; for not a single dollar would have been sent out of the country.

No man is to say that a thing may be good for individuals, which is not good for the public: [illegible] that our citizens may thrive by cheap bargains, [illegible] the

its prayers and then with the fidelity of plaintive music; I felt mine in perfect unison; every nerve vibrated; I had pulled the door, and was going back, when that cautious old virgin Prudence said, go on.

Turning from the object who accosted me, charity stood still in front; she laid her hand upon my breast, and put the following interrogatories to me:

Have you a wife? a sister? a daughter? a female relation? or a female friend?

If you have not, remember you had a mother! remember you are a man!

While charity thus urged my feeling, I involuntarily returned to the spot where the unhappy girl lay. There charity held me fast, and Prudence stepped to the other side of the street, to assist a drunken old debauchee, in calling a watchman to escort him home.

The girl before me was an object demanding assistance out of the seven works of mercy; she was hungry, thirsty, naked, sick, and a stranger.

A short conversation discovered her as the daughter of an old friend.

It had been the father's misfortune to spend his patrimony in the service of one who paid him with promises.

Disappointment broke his heart; grief deprived his widow of life, and seduction robbed his daughter of her virtue.

She is a child that providence has thrown in my way, and must not be neglected.

Profession she had none, or, if she had, she wanted what the world calls character; or rather that she has the worst character in the world--she is unfortunate.

Essay on the consequences of emitting paper money; on the necessity and advantages of encouraging the American manufactures; on the beneficial effects of an alteration in the present mode of taxation, &c. In a series of letters. Written in North Carolina.

LETTER III.

On frugality and industry; in old nations, it is wise and politic to encourage luxury in dress; this conduct folly and madness in America: expences of the poor in England and France; fallacy of the idea that it is better to consume foreign goods than American, as the former are cheaper.

To the Freemen inhabitants of the United States

Friends and fellow citizens,

(Continued from our last.)

IN all cases it is more easy to complain, than to point out the means of redress. It is also more easy to give wholesome advice, than to adopt proper remedies. It is a downward, easy path that leads to ruin: but it is a rough and uphill road which leads to prosperity. Every amendment is at first unpalateable. For this reason, I shall recommend with indifference, what is likely to be followed with reluctance.

We complain in general, that money is scarce. We are mistaken about facts: for the thing alledged is not altogether true. Pride, or the force of habit, prevents us from discovering the truth. There is no country in which money may be acquired with more ease than in America; and every man has it who has any right to expect it, except in cases where government interferes. But most of us ought not to have any money: we have not deserved it: for we have expended more money since the peace, than we have gained: whence it is, that we neither have money nor any kind of marketable property, by which we can pay our debts; no man or body of men can have either, whose expences exceed their income. There is a certain and plain process by which our complaints may be relieved: the bad effects of indolence and luxury must be cured by diligence and economy: and the whole of our debts may be discharged in a few years by industry and frugality. When are we likely to obtain money by such means? No man can attend to the prevailing conduct of the Americans without expressing his fear that the period is very distant. Instead of finding general proofs of industry, economy, temperance, and other republican virtues, he sees a nation that is more luxurious, more indolent, more extravagant, than any other people on the face of the earth. In drawing this figure I may be charged with high colouring; but the reader is requested to examine the original, and if he finds us the most luxuriant and improvident of all nations, he will certainly admit that some restraints might help to increase the quantity of money among us, or might prevent the occasion for it.

Every empire under the sun is supposed to be independent of every other, that is to say, the subjects of every empire are supposed to enjoy a natural as well as political independence. It is presumed that they clothe and feed themselves. This, in former times, was almost literally the case in all countries: but the introduction of commerce has produced many seeming variations from the rule. Industrious nations which have more provisions or clothing of any particular quality, than are necessary for their own consumption, send them abroad to be exchanged for money, or for some other kind of cloathing or provisions which they like better, or which they cannot prepare with the same ease: but still their exports and their imports are nearly equal: and the quantity of imported goods consumed by every nation, bears a very small proportion to what they consume of their own manufacture. This is true even of the Spaniards, tho' national pride or indolence seems to furnish them as an exception to this rule. They depend on other nations for many important manufactures. The consequence is obvious. Though they possess the rich mines of Peru and Mexico, they are, by neglecting useful manufactures become a poor nation; and are every year decreasing in numbers and strength.

We observe that most other nations maintain a kind of barter or exchange of manufactures with one another: but still the great body of the inhabitants, rich and poor, are clothed in the manufactures of their own country. Is this the case in the united states? With us the master and his slave, the farmer, the mechanic, and merchant, are all clothed from head to foot in foreign manufactures: this is not because we have not got hemp, flax, and cotton sufficient: there is no country where those articles are produced with less trouble: nor is there any difficulty in procuring wool. But our imports are not confined to clothing. No small share of our furniture is of British manufacture. Saws, hammers, hoes, and axes, are also imported, as if the wolf had made war against our iron as well as against our sheep. In every small town we are cherished with Irish butter and beef, and with British ale, porter, and cheese, as if the country did not produce hops, barley or black cattle. Left absurdity should not go on it's legs, and folly ride the great horse, we make large importations of hazle and oak sprouts, under the name of walking canes. Surely there is no scarcity of wood among us: but our sticks are not foreign. In excuse for all those follies we are told, that a man has a right to all the comforts of life which he can pay for. This may be true: but he has no right to use the luxuries of life which he cannot pay for: and it may be questioned, whether he has a right to give examples and introduce follies, that may prove ruinous to his fellow citizens. Under the head of luxuries we may safely include every imported article, because this country certainly produces all the necessaries of life. It is hardly requisite to visit a large town in order to tell whether the luxury of dress has become an offence against decency, as well as a sure mail to bankruptcy. In this remark, no particular reference is made to the dress of either sex: for they are equally attentive to the privilege of being in fashion. It is true, that some doubts have arisen concerning the meaning of the word fashion. In most countries, fashion in dress is understood to mean the form and quality of clothing, which is used by the most respectable inhabitants, or by the great majority of the nation. From late observations, we are taught to suspect that the word has a different meaning in the united states. Among us, a person is understood to be in present fashion, who is rigged off with something that has not been seen or heard of before in the state. On this principle it is, that we have seen new forms of head dress, like bullets in a pop gun, kick one another out so fast, that we could hardly learn their names as they passed in review. Perhaps we shall be told, that an American is not in fashion who dresses like other Americans: he must dress as they do in London. If they change their clothes once in the month, so must we. If they wear buttons of the size of a saucer, in the form of a hexigon or a square, so must we. What a pity is that fashions should wear out in London before they can arrive at New-York or Philadelphia! If there was a glass in the moon, we might catch the fashions as they rise. How does it fare with nations who have no change in the fashion of their clothes? Have the women in those countries fewer charms, or have the men less discretion, than we have, who are subject to weekly revolutions? Surely the whim of this day has not more intrinsic beauty than the whim of yesterday. In old nations where manufactures flourish, and where wealth is unequally distributed, some of the inhabitants being exceedingly rich, and the great body of them miserably poor, it is wise in the government to encourage luxury and caprice in dress. By this means the wealth of the rich circulates through the hands of the manufacturing poor. But our situation being entirely the reverse of theirs, what is sound policy in those countries, must be folly and madness among us. When we encourage luxury it must be to enrich another nation, and to make our own citizens poor. Can

than the greatest treason committed against [illegible]. The Chinese and Japanese, great, politic, [illegible] nations, are distinguished by a national dress. The Dutch, tho' they are surrounded by nations as changeable as the moon, have submitted to no variation in dress for two hundred years. The Turkish dress does not, like that of France and England, depend on their manufactures: and nothing but the most rigid economy could make them respectable. But necessity can justify us in the use of any manufacture. Doubtless the word necessity is ambiguous. Most people contend that whatever is necessary, provided they can barely dispense with the use of it. We have seen the daughter of a mechanic pay her afternoon's visit, dressed in more lace, ribands, gauze, and silk, than her father could have earned in twelve months in any part of Europe. Were those things necessary? We have seen a young buck, the son of a planter, who scarcely sold one hogshead of tobacco in the year, on his way to quarter races, fitted out for the sake of propriety, with white silk stockings under his boots, a pair of durable black silk breeches, and more silver on his saddle and bridle, than the value of his father's estate if his debts were paid. These were a few of the necessaries. It is very observable, that in other countries, people who live by their industry, and are obliged to pay their debts, do not find such things necessary. It is alledged in England, the food, raiment and other necessaries of a labouring man, cost him about 7l. 10s. sterling: deduct a moderate allowance for food, fuel and house-rent, how much will remain for clothes? The Mareschal de Vauban, considering what taxes may be paid by a labouring man in France, estimates his annual expence in clothing, at somewhat less than forty shillings of our money: this includes the clothing for himself, his wife, and two children. It may be noted that half of the subjects both in France and England, come within the foregoing predicament: they are either mechanics or day-labourers. Compare their expence with ours, in the article of dress; and it must be admitted that an epidemic madness has laid hold of us.

It is alledged, that the citizens of the united states have contracted debts, within the last three years, with the subjects of Great Britain, to the amount of nearly six millions of dollars; consequently our estates are mortgaged for that sum. Painful sensations must arise to every man who loves his country, from the prospect of such beginnings. Thus it was that Corsica was mortgaged to the more industrious citizens of Genoa, for silks and velvets; and it was afterwards sold to a foreign power.

We are told in excuse for imported luxuries, that we buy goods cheaper than we can make them; and that he earns more in his tobacco or corn field, than he could earn at a loom, or by other manufactures. These positions are fallacious and ill founded. Both experiment and calculation prove them false. During the war goods were dear, and we did not run into debt: for we bought few, manufactured some, and were frugal. Since the peace, goods have been cheap, and we have nearly become bankrupts. It appears that our earnings in the field have not been equal to the price of the goods that we have consumed. Every domestic manufacture is cheaper than a foreign one, for this plain reason; by the first nothing is left to the country; by the other the whole value is lost; it is carried away never to return. It is perfectly indifferent to this state, to or the united states, what may be the price of domestic manufactures, because that price remains in the country. Every man is supposed to be employed in some profession: he is a mechanic, &c. or he is employed in raising provisions for those who are. In Great Britain, the farmers are to the manufacturers as four to three. In this state, [North Carolina] where provisions are more easily raised, the number may be equal, because the labour of one man in the field is more than sufficient for the nourishment of two. Let the manufacturer demand what he pleases for the produce of his labour, the farmer can easily settle the account by selling his provisions accordingly. The annual consumption of goods in this state has been estimated at a million, or rather a million two hundred thousand dollars. What is the result? One million two hundred thousand dollars in specie, or produce to that value, has been sent out of the state, and we are so much the poorer. Suppose the whole of those goods had been manufactured within the state, or a sufficient quantity for our consumption, and that they had cost the consumers, or been valued at two millions of dollars; would the citizens of this state have lost a million two hundred thousand dollars by this difference in price? The very reverse of this would have happened. They would have gained, or they would have saved the million two hundred thousand dollars: for every single dollar would have been sent out of the

No man is to say that a thing may be good for individuals, which is not good for the public. [illegible]

nation is ruined by them. He is neither a politician nor a patriot, who would use such a cloak. Let us turn our attention to manufactures; and the staple of our country will soon rise to its proper value: for we have already glutted every foreign market. By this expedient, instead of using fictitious paper, we shall soon obtain hard money sufficient: instead of toiling in the field, and becoming poor, that we may enrich the manufacturers of other countries, we shall prosper by our own labour, and enrich our own citizens.

SYLVIUS.

Apology for the Dissentients in the State Convention

As natural bodies are made up,
Of higher, lower, bottom, top,
In other words of head and tail,
So bodies politic as well,
Of upper, nether, end should be.
Why then indignant do we see,
Such things as Traddle and humbugum,
And Tadryhash, and hogum mogum,
'Mongst managers of state affairs,
Of which they know no more than bears?
Will not a sample such as these,
With sense not half so much as geese,
Serve properly to represent,
The ignorance by which they're sent,
And shew that in the common weal,
There is a head as well as tail?
There's no philosopher but construes,
That thing a prodigy, or monstrous,
Which from the natural shape departs,
And has not all its proper parts.
'Twas thus devising, the nineteen,
Who in the apostacy were seen,
When first the question was propos'd
The general government oppos'd;
Because when others get a start,
'Twas right to be th' inferior part,
And for the sake of natural order,
With head above, posteriors under,
And least the contrary should prevail,
Did actually themselves *turn tail.*
Then why upbraid assembly men,
(As if five senses were in them,)
Because they did from senate fly,
And only shew'd what's call'd Pope's eye?
Or why straign convention members,
For being sort of under tiplers,
In the state ship, by holding back,
When weightiest interest was at stake,
And still preserving natural order,
Of stem and stern would go no further --
They say themselves in their dissent,
'Twas on this principle they went,
Because in constitution novel,
They could not toss up with a shovel,
To rank of Congress, weavers, coopers,
And every sort of interlopers,
To be a draw back on affairs,
And lurch the house at unawares.
I grant there's not a grain of sense,
In what they liberally dispense
And marks the heart bad, or the head dull,
Of constitution wanting schedule
Or inventory, or if you will,
A kind of apothecary bill
Of rights,--For is not instrument
Which gives the idea of government,
The schedule or the bill in question,
And gives in article and section---
What right *each state* has in the *union*,
And what the whole have in *communion*?
But still that argument has weight,
Which turns which way it will the pate,
Nor should discarded be a phrase,
Which puzzles half the populace.
The term itself is good enough
In British constitution wove,
A *statute* which bank'd out the crown,
Whose boundary had not been known---
But where no crown is to oppose,
What there's to do with it, God knows,
No matter: for it answers purpose,
And helps an arguer out in discourse.
I grant I would have studied years,
To raise objections and bug-bears,
Before this would have cross'd my wizzen,
As having the least shew of reason;
Or when suggested could believe,
That men such nonsense would receive---
But is there not in all things else,
A kind of toss up, heads and tails,
And great effects do oft arise
From cause too small for human eyes;
Nor can at all times sages tell,
By philosophic lore or spell,
How the inferior means may work,
Which under inexperience lurk.
When first I heard the phrase I laugh'd,
As if the devil himself had calv'd,
The strange absurdity--forsooth,
"It takes away the rights of both,
The heart and head:" Though by the bye,
No mortal can tell how or why --
Let any man consult his own sense,
And say how *liberty of conscience*,
Can be restrain'd in an ill hour,
By Congress who have no such power.
Or how the *freedom of the press*,
Can be molested more or less,
With which they have no more to do,
Than with the Alcoran a Jew.
As well may freedom of the teeth,
Men use to chew provisions with,
Be thought in danger, and jaw bone
Of all dread padlocks save their own.
But still this reasoning good or bad,
Shews the position I have made,
That authors of this kind of thesis
Are at the fag-end of their species.
But whence is it that most of these,
Were of the Western Country geese,
Because 'tis reasonable that we
The legislative tail tree be.
Let Philadelphia be the head,
And Lancaster the shoulder blade;
And thence collecting in a clump,
A place called Stoney ridge the rump,
The tail will naturally stretch,
Across the Alleghany ridge,
While we submit to stubborn fate,
And be the backside of the state.
Why then complain that ignorance,
Of state affairs should come from hence,
That P----y should hate making roads,
And leave us to trot down like goats---
That S---y should advise t' oppose,
The general government with blows,
Who never handled sword or bodkin,
Or else thing but a spoon or noggin,
It is in spirit of th' allusion,
And truth of allegory shews one,
That state is not a tail-less creature,
Or mutilated alligator,
But every several part preserves,
Nor from the course of nature swerves.

American Occurrences.

PHILADELPHIA, February 15.

Political observations worthy our attention at the present important moment

"Were there any men on whose superior wisdom and goodness we might absolutely depend, they could not possess too much power, and the love of liberty itself would engage us to fly to them, and to put ourselves under their direction-- But such are the principles which govern human nature; such the weakness and folly of men; such their love of domination, selfishness and depravity; that none of them can be raised to an elevation above others, without the utmost danger. The constant exprience of the world has verified this; and prove that nothing intoxicates the human mind so much as power, and that men, when they have got possession of it, have seldom failed to employ it in grinding their fellow men, and gratifying the vilest passions. In the establishment therefore, of civil government, it would be prepostorons to rely on the discretion any man, or set of men. If a people would obtain security against oppression, they must seek it in themselves, and never part with the powers of government out of their own hands. It is there only they can be safe. A people will never oppress themselves, nor invade their own rights. But if they trust the arbitrary will of any body or succession of men, they trust enemies, and it may be depended on that the worst evils will follow.

"Mankind have generally been a great deal too tractable; and hence so many wretched forms of power have always enslaved nine-tenths of the nations of the world.

"All having in free states a share in government, and the laws not being made for some more than others, they consider themselves as monarchs, and are more properly confederates than fellow subjects. No one citizen being subject to another, each sets a greater value on his liberty than on the glory of any of his fellow citizens. Being independent, they are proud; for the pride of kings is founded on their independence. They are in constant ferment, and believe themselves in danger, even in those moments when they are most safe. They reason; but it is indifferent whether they reason well or ill. It is sufficient that they do reason. Hence springs that liberty which is their security.

"There is something unnatural in supposing a large society, sufficient for all the good purposes of an independent political union; to extend civil power over distant states, and form grand unweildy empires, has been one great source of human misery.

"I believe it may pass for a maxim of state, that the administration cannot be placed in two few hands nor the legislature in too many.

"The beginnings of arbitrary government are always light and easy, and its first steps are slow and leisurely; but if power be suffered to spread itself and take root, and if it be not betimes opposed, it grows at last irresistable; for a thousand circumstances concur to hinder the people from recovering any ground they have once lost: their friends are commonly divided among one another, corruption intervenes or wealth makes them timorous. Their enemies agree in any mischief; the means of corrupting is in their hands; they are liable to few fears, as having much to get and little to lose: so that they who love their country, have been generally found to be but a disjointed and weak party, to withstand those whom ambition emboldens, and interested views influence and unite."

Feb. 21. Accounts from England by the last packet inform us, that they had received our newly propoted constitution, and that it was generally condemned by the real friends to mankind; that the old American whigs there, say, that from the extreme of liberty, we are rushing into the bonds of slavery; that our big men among us have taken advantage of our distresses to force on us a government which will enable them to lord it over us, at their pleasure, and riot on the spoils of our property; and that the constitution is so plausibly, and at the same time so artfully framed as to require men of the first abilities and knowledge to unriddle and unravel all its latent and gilded evils.

Pittsburgh, March 3.

By accounts from Philadelphia we learn, that on 21st of February a quorum of representatives of the honorable general assembly met at the state house and proceeded to business.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town.

"Should the new constitution be adopted, Gen. Washington will unquestionably be president, and governor Hancock, vice-president of the union.---. With these great men at the head of government, all Europe will again acknowledge the importance of America.

To be Sold or Rented for a Term of Years,

STONEY CREEK Plantation.

THE situation and improvements are so well known that those who travel that way are well satisfied that it is a profitable stage, and well calculated with respect to its distance from the town of Bedford, and also from Ligonier or the Nine Mile for a resting stage. There may be upwards of one hundred and fifty acres of meadow made; there is already a blacksmith's shop and all the necessary tools fitting for that trade on the premises; the tools are new and in good order, and another article makes it still more valuable, that is, stone coal, all around it, and I am informed there is some on the plantation, the coal is to be found within forty perches of the shop, and pine timber plenty. Those who are inclined to buy or rent will please to send their proposals to the subscriber in the town of Bedford.

BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

N. B. He has also several small plantations near the town of Bedford, well improved, to be sold or rented. February 20, 1788.

Bedford, February 8, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make payment against the first day of April next, otherwise they may expect to be treated as the law directs.

Grain, meat or flax will be taken at market price.

BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

ANDREW M'INTIRE,

Windsor Chair Maker,

HAS commenced business in Pittsburgh, near the upper end of Front-street, where he makes all sorts of Windsor chairs in the most approved manner, and is determined to dispose of them on the most reasonable terms.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, about the 22d of November last, a black Mare, seven or eight years old, about 15 hands high, branded with a three bar stirrup iron, a bushy thick mane, switch tail, was not shod. Whoever takes up said mare and returns her to the owner shall receive Two Dollars reward and reasonable charges paid by.

March 4, 1787. JAMES TOD

...methods ruled by them. He is neither a politician nor a patiot, who would use such a cloak. Let us turn our attention to manufactures; and the staple of our country will soon rise to its proper value: for we have already glutted every foreign market. By this expedient, instead of using fictitious paper, we shall soon obtain hard money sufficient: instead of toiling in the field, and becoming poor, that we may enrich the manufacturers of other countries, we shall prosper by our own labour, and enrich our own citizens.

SYLVIUS.

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Of higher, lower, bottom, top,
In other words of head and tail,
So bodies politic as well,
Of upper, nether, end should be.
Why then indignant do we see,
Such things as Traddle and humbugum,
And Tadryhash, and hogum mogum,
'Mongst managers of state affairs,
Of which they know no more than bears?
Will not a sample such as these,
With sense not half so much as geese,
Serve properly to represent,
The ignorance by which they're sent,
And shew that in the common weal,
There is a head as well as tail?
There's no philosopher but construes,
That thing a prodigy, or monstrous,
Which from the natural shape departs,
And has not all its proper parts.
'Twas thus devising, the nineteen,
Who in the apostacy were seen,
When first the question was propos'd
The general government oppos'd;
Because when others get a start,
'Twas right to be th' inferior part,
And for the sake of natural order,
With head above, posteriors under,
And least the contrary should prevail,
Did actually themselves *turn tail.*
Then why upbraid assembly men,
(As if five senses were in them,)
Because they did from senate fly,
And only shew'd what's call'd Pope's eye?
Or why atraign convention members,
For being sort of under tiaklers,
In the state ship, by holding back,
When weightiest interest was at stake,
And still preserving natural order,
Of stem and stern would go no further --
They say themselves in their dissent,
'Twas on this principle they went,
Because in constitution novel,
They could not toss up with a shovel,
To rank of Congress, weavers, coopers,
And every sort of interlopers,
To be a draw back on affairs,
And lurch the house at unawares.
I grant there's not a grain of sense,
In what they liberally dispense
And marks the heart bad, or the head dull,
Of constitution wanting schedule
Or inventory, or if you will,
A kind of apothecary bill
Of rights,--For is not instrument
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The schedule or the bill in question,
And gives in article and section ---
What right *each state* has in the *union*,
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That men such nonsense would receive---
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A kind of toss up, heads and tails,
And great effects do oft arise
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By physiophic lore or spell,
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As well may freedom of the teeth,
Men use to chew provisions with,
Be thought in danger, and jaw bone
Of all dread padlocks save their own.
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Shews the position I have made,
That authors of this kind of thesis
Are at the tag-end of their species.
But whence is it that most of these,
Were of the Western Country geese,
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The legislative tail tree be.
Let Philadelphia be the head,
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By accounts from Philadelphia we learn, that on 21st of February a quorum of representatives of the honorable general assembly met at the state house and proceeded to business.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this town.

"Should the new constitution be adopted, Gen. Washington will unquestionably be president, and governor Hancock, vice-president of the union.---- With these great men at the head of government, all Europe will again acknowledge the importance of America.

To be Sold or Rented for a Term of Years,

STONEY CREEK Plantation.

THE situation and improvements are so well known that those who travel that way are well satisfied that it is a profitable stage, and well calculated with respect to its distance from the town of Bedford, and also from Ligonier or the Nine Mile for a resting stage. There may be upwards of one hundred and fifty acres of meadow made; there is already a blacksmith's shop and all the necessary tools fitting for that trade on the premises; the tools are new and in good order, and another article makes it still more valuable, that is, stone coal, all around it, and I am informed there is some on the plantation, the coal is to be found within forty perches of the shop, and pine timber plenty. Those who are inclined to buy or rent will please to send their proposals to the subscriber in the town of Bedford.

BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

N. B. He has also several small plantations near the town of Bedford, well improved, to be sold or rented. February 20, 1788.

Bedford, February 8, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make payment against the first day of April next, otherwise they may expect to be treated as the law directs.

Grain, meat or flax will be taken at market price.

BARNARD DOUGHERTY.

ANDREW M'INTIRE,

Windsor Chair Maker,

HAS commenced business in Pittsburgh, near the upper end of Front-street, where he makes all sorts of Windsor chairs in the most approved manner, and is determined to dispose of them on the most reasonable terms.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, about the 22d of November last, a black Mare, seven or eight years old, about 15 hands high, branded with a three bar stirrup iron, a bushy thick mane, switch tail, was not shod. Whoever takes up said mare and returns her to the owner shall receive Two Dollars reward and reasonable charges paid by

March 4, 1787. *JAMES TOD*

SEVERAL
Kentucke Boats

Will be here for ſale in the courſe of next month, by *Turnbull, Marmie & Co. in Pittſburgh.* *Feb.* 19.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on Moon Run, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, early laſt fall, A Black MARE, about 13 hands high, 6 or 7 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock I. C. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES SPIERS,

Waſhington Connty, Jan. 14, 1788.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH.

FIVE hundred and ninety-five acres of valuable improved land, ſituate on the Monongahela river, 8 miles from Pittſburgh. The improvements are, a good ſquare log dwelling houſe, ſtables, an excellent peach and apple orchard, good meadows, 100 acres of clear land under good fence, and a ſaw mill in good order. An indiſputable title will be given the purchaſer. The terms are, one half to be paid in hand, for the remainder a credit will be given for ſeven years, the purchaſer giving bond, bearing intereſt, with approved ſecurity.

JAMES WHITEACRE.

Feb. 9, 1788.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation containing upwards of 300 acres of land, ſituate on Sawickly creek in Weſtmoreland county, about forty acres cleared, 12 of which is good meadow, and 30 or 40 acres more may be made; on which is the noted grift and ſaw mills called Perry's Mills, a good two ſtory dwelling houſe, kitchen, barn and ſtill houſe; it is a good place for a tavern or ſtore, as the public roads leading from Bedford to Pittſburgh, from Ligonier to Simeral's ferry and to Greenſburgh. Likewiſe one other plantation in the ſame county, containing about 300 acres, between 60 and 70 is the firſt rate bottom on the Monongahela river, 45 acres cleared, 25 of which is good timothy meadow, the upland is chiefly walnut, on it is a good merchant mill, within about 200 yards of the Monongahela river, now in order for making merchantable flour, a dwelling houſe and ſtill houſe, and ſeveral other out houſes, it is well ſituate for public buſineſs or tranſporting flour down the river; there is a ferry kept there, and public roads leading from it to Pittſburgh, which is 15 miles diſtant, to Waſhington, to Union Town in Fayette county, to Simeral and Budd's ferries on Yough. Patents, and good titles will be given for both. Alſo ſeveral other tracts, ſome improved and ſome unimproved. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to John Perry at Braddock's Fields, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JAMES PERRY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the diſtrict of Pitt and Franklin townſhips, between the age of 18 and 53, that they are to meet on Thurſday the 20th day of March next, at the houſe of Timothy Connor, at the two mile run, near Mr. Thomas Smallman's, to elect a fit perſon for ſerving as field officer for the aforeſaid diſtricts, viz. one lieutenant colonel.

CHARLES CAMPBELL,
lieutenant of Weſtmoreland County

Pittſburgh, February 9, 1788.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, the

PITTSBURGH ALMANAC,

OR

WESTERN EPHEMERIS,

For the Year of our Lord 1788.

Which may be had at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

*** The calculations for this Almanac are made with the greateſt exactneſs to anſwer the meridian of the Weſtern Country.

S A L T.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be ſold for Caſh, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Iſaac Craig & Co. at their Diſtillery.

Pittſburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

German Almanacs for the Year 1788, for ſale at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

Mingoe bottom, Jan 15, 1788.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, a large Sorrel MARE, about fifteen or ſixteen hands high, in good order when taken away, a natural pacer, branded I. W. on the near ſhoulder or buttock. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and the theif (if ſhe has been ſtolen) ſhall have Eight Dollars Reward, if taken up without the county, if within the county Six Dollars, or two dollars for the Mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid to any perſon who ſhall deliver ſaid Mare at Mingoe Bottom.

JOSEPH WELLS.

BY agreement between the rev. Wm. Marſhall, in Philadelphia, and the ſubſcriber, there will be expoſed to ſale, at public vendue, on Tueſday the fifteenth day of April, at twelve o'clock, at noon, in the houſe of Mr. David Duncan, in Pittſburg, A certain tract of land, lying on the waters of little Moon Run, near the river Ohio, in Waſhington county, about ſeven miles from Pittſburg, containg four hundred acres, with the uſual allowance. A clear title will be given, and the lands will be certainly ſold then for whatever is offered, to the higheſt bidder.

The ſubſcriber will purchaſe hemp, and give good encouragement to boys who will bind themſelves to learn the ropemaking buſineſs.

HUGH ROSS.

Pittſburg, February 1, 1788.

The Truſtees of the Pittſburgh Academy

are requeſted to meet at the houſe of Mr. *David Duncan* in the town of Pittſburgh, on Tueſday the 18th day of March next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to conſider of ſome buſineſs of importance. Feb. 21.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living at the nine mile run, three CALVES, one ſuppoſed to be two years old next ſpring, the other two yearlings. The owner may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

THOMAS GIBSON.

Weſtmoreland County, Jan. 2, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to call and diſcharge the ſame, as he intends leaving the country where he now lives, very ſhortly, and all he ſtands indebted to are requeſted to call and to have their accounts ſettled.

ÆNEAS M'CALLISTER.

Jan. 23, 1788.

SECRETARY's OFFICE

Philadelphia, December 18, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons deſirous of contracting for opening and making good the road lately ſurveyed from Frankſtown branch of Juniata in Bedford county, to Conemaugh in the county of Weſtmoreland, and from thence down the ſouth ſide of ſaid river, to the mouth of the Loyalhannon; that propoſals for making the road will be received at the office aforeſaid, until the firſt day of April next.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

This road is to be fifty feet in width, except in ſuch places as require digging, where it is to be only twelve feet.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, December 22, 1787.

WHEREAS divers inhabitants of the county of Bedford, have prayed that the ſtate highway, appointed by act of aſſembly of the 25th of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, may be confirmed and made good: And Whereas the monies appropriated by the ſaid act of aſſembly, are inſufficient for making the ſaid road ſixty feet wide as the law directs, and council being deſirous of complying with the ſaid requeſt as far as the money appropriated will admit: therefore,

Ordered, That ſuch part of the ſaid road as leads from this ſide of Sideling Hill to the oppoſite ſide of Ray's Hill, in the county of Bedford, be cleared and made good and ſufficient, to be twelve feet wide on the ſides of the hills, or among the rocks, and not leſs than twenty feet wide on the other ground, and room to be made for not leſs than three waggons to draw off to the one ſide in the narrow places, at a convenient diſtance for others to paſs by, and the waters to run next to the hill ſide.

Ordered, That public notice be given that propoſals for doing the aforeſaid work, will be received at the Secretary's Office in Philadelphia, until the firſt day of April next.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES TRIMBLE,

For Charles Biddle, Secretary.

A Boat Yard

IS erected by the ſubſcriber at the mouth of Turtle Creek, on the Monongahela river, within ten miles of Fort Pitt, where he has a Saw Mill in good order; any perſon may be ſupplied with boards on a ſhort notice.

JOHN PERRY.

February 2, 1788.

He has erected Stores for the reception of goods

F L A X.

A Generous price, in caſh or goods, will be given for a quantity of well hackled flax.

Enquire of the printers.

Pittſburg, Feb. 2, 1788.